THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 28TH, 1889

NUMBER 43

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157. Run das Laran-geiras. ROBERT ADAMS, Jr. Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 75, Ru dos Ourives.

O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 8, Travess: de D. Manoel. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

Church Directorn

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua lo Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 n m and on the and and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p m H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain, N. B.—All notices should be seen to ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaytá

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Traveller's Directory

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Tibrarico, Museums, &c.

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William J. Falrbalrn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D) of the University of Edinburgh: Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Mikwifety of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Lacentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Januire, by examination, etc. etc., Office: No. 99 Run 1st de Março, 12 to 3 p.m.; residence 49 Run de Humaitá.

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq. 154 Nassau Street, New York, Messis. Street & Co. 30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C. Messes. Bayes, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook London, E. C. Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 28th, 1889.

WHEN one considers the physical character of Chili-a narrow strip of habitable territory between the snow-elad Andes and the ocean-and then considers the active, enterprising character of the people who inhabit that country, perhaps a key will be found to the mystery which is perplexing everyone over the meaning of the extraordinary reception given to the Brazilian corvette Almirante Barroso in Valparaiso, and the still more extraordinary reception given to the Almirante Cochrane in this port. Neither Valparaise nor Rio de Janeiro are strangers to visits from the naval vessels of foreign countries, and when so exceptional a reception is given one of them it must be with some purpose. It is generally explained that the courtesies extended to our Chilian visitors is on account of their unbounded courtesics and hospitalities to the Brazilian officers in Valparaiso, but this will hardly explain the official attentions accorded them, and the unusual efforts made to entertain them. Since the Almirante Cochrane dropped anchor in this port there has been no intermission in the attentions offered to the Chilian officers. There has been an unending procession of commissions and societies going on board to offer their compliments, and there has been constant entertainments on shore in their honor. And to crown all, the government is to give them a grand ball on Illia Viscal, the like of which has never been known. Of course, it may be only a bit of idle guess-work, but if Chili were meditating an extension of territory beyond the Andes and in the direction of Bolivia, and if Brazil wished a good ally in an effort to resist possible aggressive movements on the part of the Argentines, nothing would be more natural than that they should seek to cultivate each other's friendship. Chili has recently emerged successfully from a war with Perú, in which a considerable accession of territory was gained. An extension of territory further north on the Pacific coast would not add materially to the strength of the country, while such an extension into the heart of the continent would not only be a source of wealth and strength, but it would give Chili a position of great advantage over the one country in South America which inspires a feeling of rivalry and hostility. If Chilian ambition has not already fixed upon that enterprise, it certainly will do so at no distant day in the future, and then an alliance with Brazil will be of incalculable advantage. On the there is again a great scarcity of labor.

extension of territory, but there is an everpresent fear that the Argentines may at any moment pounce upon either Uruguay, or Paraguay, in which case Brazil would have to interfere. We shall now expect to see the Argentines playing a strong counter game by cultivating closer relations with Bolivia, and hastening their northern railways to the Bolivian frontier.

THE inspector of the custom-house will doubtless agree with us that the traveller is always a source of considerable revenue, particularly at points where transfers are made. During recent years, the through travel between the River Plate and the United States requiring a transfer at this port has been noticeably large, and it is our impression that it is steadily increasing. This transfer generally necessitates delays from one day to a week in this city, and the visitors naturally spend a great deal of money during that time. In view of this fact, it is clearly good policy for the authorities to remove every unnecessary obstacle from the free movements of such visitors, and from the transfer of their baggage from one steamer to another. Unfortunately this policy does not prevail, as we have before stated; instead of facilitating transfers the customs authorities seem to take particular pains to place every obstacle in the way of the traveller and to subject him to all the annoyances that the average official can invent. Travellers wishing to pass the night on shore have been denied the privilege of taking a bag with night clothes and toilet articles on shore with them-a precaution without cause and without any possible justification. Then when they stop here to take another steamer, their baggage is treated as though the voyage terminated in this port, so that when they seek to embark again they find it extremely difficult to get the baggage transferred without subjecting it to a regular examination. We have ourselves spent a full day in getting such transfers made, and even then at a cost which is excessively burdensome and exasperating to the majority of travellers. On one occasion within our experience a party of travellers, inexperienced boys, came very near losing their steamer because of the wholly unnecessary deposit of their baggage in the custom-house (they were told by guardas and steamship people that it must be done) and then the formalities and delays of getting the inspector's permission to remove it. And it is only a few days since when two American ministers passing through here for the River Plate were subjected to the same delays and annoyances. The result of these impleasant experiences is that many people are making their journeys between the River Plate and United States by way of Europe, in order to avoid these vexitions and expenses. We have known of a considerable number of such cases, and we have met a still larger number who say that they will never change ships in the port of Rio de Janeiro again. In view of this, and of the losses resulting from such a diversion of travel, the inspector ought to make some better arrangement for the storage and transfer of baggage in transit. The customhouse certainly has room enough to store such baggage, and certainly a few of the present formalities might be laid aside in the transfer. The customs gain nothing from this transfer, while the city will gain largely if it is made easy. As the case now stands the custom-house of Rio de Janeiro is gaining a very undesirable repuration among travellers, and this wholly without cause or profit.

Ir would appear from the complaints coming in from the coffee districts that

men and women who have neither property nor employment, and although more than two hundred thousand immigrants have been received since the abolition of slavery, it seems that there are not laborers enough to carry on the necessary work in these three neighboring provinces. The state has been importing laborers for their special needs, and has been loaning money to them at about one half the current market rates to help them over all their financial difficulties, but still they are in trouble ! Now what is the difficulty? There surely is no lack of people whose circumstances are those of laborers, for out of the twelve millions within the limits of this empire probably not over half a million are property owners, professional and commercial men and regular employés in some established occupation or industry. The great mass of the population is composed of mere idlers and parasites. Perhaps the estimate of those employed may be small, but it may be doubled and still show an extraordinary proportion of non-producers. In view of this, the problem is not how to make the few producers pay for the support of the planters and this great mass of idlers, nor how to obtain a greater influx of immigrant laborers, but it is rather that of how to make the idlers and vagabonds work. This is really a serious problem. No nation can be really prosperous while so great a proportion of its population produces nothing. No nation can make any substantial progress as long as its agricultural industries are dependent upon the public treasury for special loans, a supply of labor and various other favors. The state may keep such an agricultural class from bankruptcy, but it can do so only at the expense of commerce and tax-paying industries. Moreover, it is the common experience that such aids never yield any lasting general benefit. It may be asked, therelore, if some other and better recourse is not contemplated for the improvement of the situation. Instead of importing laborers, or loaning money to improvident planters, why not force this immense population of idlers into some productive occupation? Let it be ordered that the army shall be recruited from recognized vagrants and idlers; let mendicancy be rigorously prohibited; and let adequate laws be at once passed for the settlement of undivided estates and for the sale of public lands lying about cities so that squatters may be driven into some wage-earning occupation for support. It can not be denied that the laws and customs of the country are distinctly favorable to the protection and encouragement of vagrancy. The underlying sentiment in this is charity -but it is a false charity in nearly all its aspects. Then again, the state, and the planter also, should seek to make the laboring men small land-owners and settle them on detached farms in the neighborhood of the large plantations. This will make the laborer a fixture throughout the country, and will provide an extra lorce of men for the busy season without compelling the planters to support them when there is little to do. This is an expedient which can easily be tried, for it will cost only the expenses for surveys and roads. There is no reason why such a measure should not succeed, provided the government and the planter work together to treat the poor man considerately and honestly. The failure to keep the laborers on the plantations shows that they are not so

WITH all due respect for the opinions of our colleagues for and against "plurality of emission," we are constrained to eall attention to one very important fact, which appears to be forgotten—the question is already

treated at the present time.

commentary on the writers and public men of Brazil that a law adopted barely one year ago, and promulgated by a decree and instructions (regulamento) only in January last, should be so quickly set aside, and that it should be generally admitted that the minister is entertaining doubts as to the advisability of restricting the issue of notes to bearer to one bank. If a legislative aet, duly signed and promulgated, has any legal effect in Brazil, than the minister of finance has no choice whatever in the matter. He is legally bound to execute the law, and he can no more exercise the discretion popularly attributed to him than he can reverse the operations of the abolition law. If now our colleagues will turn back to the Diario Official of January 8th and read the regulamento promulgated for the execution of the law of November 24th, 1888, -which regulamento, if we are not mistaken, was drawn up by the present minister of finance -it will be seen that "plurality of emission" is not only authorized by law, but is nnavoidable so far as the minister himself is concerned. If the banks meet all the requirements fixed by the law, the minister is bound to honor their applications for the privilege of emitting bank notes up to a certain limit. And this is all the more unavoidable as the law fixes the maximum emission of any one bank, which ean not exceed 20,000:000\$ against the deposit of government bonds, or 60,000:000\$ when issued against coin. Article I of this regulamento provides that the total deposit of government bonds shall not exceed 200,-000,000\$, of which 100,000,000\$ are reserved for the banks of this capital, and the other half for the provinces. Article III provides, also, that "no company" will be permitted to deposit a sum exceeding 20,-000,000\$, which not only determines the limit for any bank in this city, but, in our opinion, obstructs any design to exceed that maximum through branches in the provinces. Under these articles at least five banks can demand the privilege of emission in this city. Through some inexplicable inconsistency, however, the alternative provision fer the organization of coin reserve banks (Article VI) permits the deposit of coin to the same aggregate amount as that provided for bonds, viz., 200,000,000\$, and then authorizes (§ 1) the issue of notes to three times that amount. Against the deposit of government bonds the issue is restricted to 200,000,000\$, but against coin reserves-kept in the banks' own safes-the issne may be 600,000,coo\$, or nearly three times the present issue of currency, which the majority of our colleagues have called excessive. The relative standing of the banks, however, is not in the least altered by this alternative, for the same article (Art. Vt, § 1) expressly stipulates: "These companies (coin reserve banks) shall be exempted from the deposit (bonds) of which Art. I treats, but for them remains in force the dispositions of that same article, as well as those of II, III and IV, both as to the maximum and minimum of the capital of each one, and with reference to the total emission, which shall not exceed the triple of 200,000,000\$." The maximum issue for this city becomes 300,000,000\$ therefore, and for each separate bank 60,000,oon\$. Whether it is right or wrong, proper or improper, safe or dangerous that is the law, and the minister is bound to obey it. It makes no difference whether the press approves it or not; they should have discussed the question at the proper time. No one bank can legally obtain an exclusive privilege to issue notes, nor even to issue beyond 60,000,000\$, under the law as it now stands. We are not very ardent admirers of this law, nor have we much faith in the wisdom of authorising two part of Brazil there may be no desire for an Although the country is full of able-bodied settled by law. It is not a flattering widely different systems in the same act,



which not only discriminates against government stock and the safer method of depositing security in the national treasury for the redemption of notes, but actually permits an increase of three times the maximum of the bond-secured notes when made against coin reserves and leaves the security in the hands of the issuing corporations. The law is clearly inconsistent and defective, but such as it is it must be obeyed. It may lead to difficulties in the future, if not properly amended, but they will be nothing compared to those which will result from the exercise of an illegal discretion in favor of one bank on the part of the minister of finance.

October 28th, 1889.1

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Sir.—I trust you will allow me a little space in your columns to advocate in the name of the committee before English readers in Rio the claims of the above institution.

The present committee are anxious to take some steps to increase its value and develope its usefulness. At present its condition in its largest and most popular department is little less than a standing reproach. It is not more than the truth to say that half the works of such writers as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Lytton, George Elliot and many others of the first rank among novelists, are either missing from the Library, or are in such a state of decrepitude as renders them almost incapable of being read. It is to remedy this in the first place that the committee are anxious, in the hope that if this section of the Library is put into better order, the list of subscribers will be increased and the committee be enabled to do more justice to the intentions and ends of the Library in other directions. At present want of means is the obstacle to improvement. This can only be overcome either by a considerable addition of fresh subscribers, or by increased payment on the part of present subscribers, or else by that most unsatisfactory of all expedients, the occasional emergency call for money. The present low rate of the majority of subscriptions, unless it were accorded more universally among the English of Rio, must always render it impossible for the committee to do many things that are desirable. And one must regret that this support, so trifling as it is, should not be more generally accorded in behalf of one of the few, and what ought to be one of the most useful, English institutions of the place.

The defect that the committee propose at this moment to remedy is one that is too large for them to deal with out of their present ordinary resources. They are therefore compelled to make an appeal to the already numerous friends of the Library for special assistance. They estimate that some 500 milreis would enable them to repair the losses among the great writers of English fiction, and to put the Library, in this section of it, once more on a footing of self-respect and efficiency. The committee make themselves responsible for over one-fifth of the amount; and they believe that the public spirit of the general subscribers will enable them without difficulty to meet the rest of this very moderate appeal.

Subscriptions large or small may be entered on a list that will be opened at the Library, or will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer or Secretary, or by any of the committee.

I am, Sir,
Yours kithfully,
II. Mosley.
Vice-President and Hon. Secretary.
Rio, Oct. 21st.

We sincerely hope that the very moderate sum mentioned by the Library committee will not only be met at once, but that it will be more than doubled. The Library belonging to the English-speaking residents of this city - for it has always included Americans as well as Englishmen among its supporters-is the result of much time and expense through a long term of years. All of the old merchants of the English and American colonies in this city have been interested in its prosperity and have contributed for its maintenance. The result is a collection of books which is certainly a credit to the men who have been instrumental in building it up. Of late years, however, the Library has been permitted to fall into a state of decay. Books have been lost and worn out, and the funds for replacing them have not been supplied. In some part this is due to the changes which our colony has undergone. The oldfashioned merchant is no longer making Rio his home; he is leaving his Brazilian business to managers, or junior partners, all younger men and less interested in building up a library, or a club, in a place which they consider their residence for only a few brief years. Then, too, they have not the funds at their disposal that their predecessors had. All these features have helped to diminish the support which the Library has been accustomed to receive. The necessities of this really creditable and useful institution, however, are steadily increasing, and we trust the foregoing appeal with arouse the English-speaking residents of the city to the need of meeting at least a part of them at once. If the whole colony will unite, it will take but a trifle from each one, and we trust that this will be the result of the appeal. We can not afford to lose this collection of books, nor to let it be ruined through neglect. -Ed. News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 17th. SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE.

The Spanish-American Commercial Union showing great interest in the success of the Congress of American Nations soon to be commenced at Washington, Mr. F. G. Pierra, the secretary of the Union, has been appointed to accompany the delegates throughout the country. He expects, with the aid of the delegates, to induce the manufacturers who will be visited to organize and establish export companies as a means of giving American trade with Spanish-America an immediate stimulus. Mr. Pierra explained the plan as follows: "It is a deplurable fact that American mannfacturers know nothing about the needs of Spanish-American trade, If we were to send an order to an American manufacturer to send a certain amount of miscellaneous goods suitable for such and such a country, I know by experience that they would all be wrong; while, on the other hand, the English and Continental manufacturers make a special study of the needs of the South American countries, also of the methods of trans portation, and, as a result, when we send an order to them the goods are just what are wanted. Now we are going to endeavor to some extent to correct this trouble by getting the manufacturers to form export organizations and put men at the head of them who know what the South American trade needs, aml I have great hopes that when I accom-pany the delegates to the International Congress the different manufacturers, I will be able to show the latter the need of forming an organization The organization, without going into tedions detail, would involve the establishment of a head office in New York, to be under the management of a res ponsible man who is thoroughly up in Spanish American affairs. Branch offices should then be established at Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, Lima aml all large centres of South America and the West Indies, At all these offices each manufacturer will have a full set of samples, and consequently huyers can go and pick out exactly what they want, which can he immediately ordered for them. That is the plan in brief, and while I have no doubt that American trade with Spanish-America would gradually grow without it, nevertheless this would an immediate stimulus to the American trade.

Mr. Pierra believes that the trip will take about eight weeks. The inflicers in charge of the delegates' excursion have made very claborate plans. They have carefully selected the best institutions decided exaggeration:

in each particular line of manufacture. There will be a little duplication, At Fall River, for instance, attention will be devoted altogether to the print works; in Williamntie, the thread works will be visited to the exclusion of everything else, and in Meriden the visitors will be asked to inspect the American system of making entlery. Lynn, Mass. has been chosen as the representative shoe town.

Lawrence for its earpet manufacturers, and Man ehester, N. H., for its cotton mills. The plan for the largest cities will be somewhat different. Three days will be spent in Boston, and it is expected that the municipality and business associations will arrange a programme. The de-sire is expressed at the State Department to give the visiting delegates some impression of our social and political conditions as well as those which are strictly industrial and commercial. Their attention will be invited to the comfortable homes of the working men and the middle classes, and they will be shown both reformatory and educational institu-No stop will be made in New York who the delegates pass through here in the 3d of Octo ber, and no plans have as yet been perfected for visiting the metropolis. It will not be left out however. It is quite likely that the delegates will come here during the holidays. The Conference is expected to remain in session even beyond that time, and the delegates will no doubt bec lamiliar with New York by personal visits before

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-There were 123 deaths in Fortaleza, Ceará, during the month of September.

-The republicans appear to have elected one republican deputy from the province of Minas.

republican deputy from the province of Minas.

—The president of Sergipe has imposed a dis-

count of 10% on the salaries of all public officials.

—The liberal ticket in S. Paulo for the recent senatorial vacancy is composed of Moreira de Barres, Pinhal and Gavian Peixoto.

—The senatorial election in San Paulo to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Rudrigu Silva has been fixed for December 7th.

— The good people of Sahará, Minas Geraes, burned fueworks and made speeches on the 24th in honor of the Companhia Viacão Central do Brazil.

—There were 51 patients in the Ytú small-pox hospital in July, of which 13 died. The local statistician has not yet been able to compile the returns for August and September.

—The Minas chief of police, Dr. Carlos Honorio Benedicto Ottoni, who got into so much trouble and sent such long telegrams to explain matters, has resigned. He will be located in Nictheroy m a justice dispensary.

—S. Paulo is trying to arrange an operatic season, in which Lo Schawo will be given. The haritme De Anna declines to go to São Paulo, however, without being paid 1,500% a night, which is an advance of 50% on his Rio salary.

—The president of São Paulo has granted another year to the Sociedade Promotora de Immigração for the completion of its contract for the introduction of 60,000 immigrants. The number lacking at the present time is about 14,000.

—Our exchanges state that small-pox has bruken ont afresh at Maceió, province of Alagoas. This unfortunate town has suffered terribly from this illesase within the past two years, and it is incomprehensible that the authorities should be so negligent as to permit it to get another start.

—On the 13th a party of 150 residents of Sacramento, Minas Geraes, waited upon the juiz municipal, Dr. Jacintho do Massimento Moura, and invited him to leave the place. Through some peacemakers, violence was avoided, but it is probable that the juiz will soon seek another residence.

—Two Italians named Bradano and Palma, the latter a groceryman, had a dispute in Campinas on the 17th. Bradano tried to establish his view of the question with a revolver shot, but the bullet went wide of the mark. Palma then sailed in with a knock-down argument in the shape of a club, and succeeded in opening a passage for good sound testimony through Bradano's skull. The latter is in a critical condition and Palma is under arrest.

The Correto de Santos has subjected our credulity to a very severe test with a story about a woman living at Coromandel, who is only 40 years of age, has been twice married, and is the mother of 31 children. We are quite prepared to believe that there are thousands of people upon whose heads the suns of a hundred and fifty summers have shone, but we must draw the line somewhere! In a country where cow's milk is looked upon as a dangerous liquinl, and where the tax gatherer takes the skin off the poor when they can not afford to wear a shirt paying 180 per cent, duties to a paternal government, we are inclined to think that a family of 31 for a pon woman of 40 years is a decided exaggeration!

RAILROAD NOTES

-The September receipts of the Macahé and Campos line amounted to 161,839\$120. The expenditures are not published.

-The Bragantina railway, S. Paulo, receives 47,716\$ on account of guaranteed interest for the half year emling 30th June last,

—The government has granted permission to the Corcovado railway directors to construct a switch above the Silvestre station, providing the timber helonging to the estate is not touched.

—The total receipts of the Mogyana line during the first half of the present year were 1,489,-493\$470, and the expenditures 747,485\$315, leaving a sniplus of 742,008\$155.

—By a decree of the 12th inst, the government approves the surveys for an extension of the Nazareth transway line from Santo Antonio de Jesus to Amargosa, province of Bahia.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the running of a water train on the Paulo Affinso line a week because of the drouth and the need of supplying laborers and stations along the road with drinking water.

—The April receipts of the Minas and Rio line were 72,639%040, and the expenditures 42,387\$790. The taxes collected on this road for the province of Minas in the same month amounted to 38, 824\$644.

—The July and Angust returns of the Bragança railway, province of Pará, were as follows:

—The Petropolis train got out of steam on the train took the exhausted passenger train in too and brought it into Petropolis somewhat behind time. It is to be feared that the English company is mot exhibiting the vigor and enterprise anticipated in its administration of this road.

—According to the recently-issued relatorio of the Paulista directors, the earnings of that line fluring the first half of the enrient year amounted to 2,184,245\(\frac{8}{2}\)55, and the expenses to \(\frac{8}{2}\)6,206\(\frac{8}{2}\)80 leaving a surplus of 1,338,038\(\frac{8}{3}\)57. The road carried 151,456 passengers during the six months. The company has abeliated a dividend of 15\(\frac{8}{2}\)900 per share.

KIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The price of gohl at Buenos Aires on Saturday was 217.

—The city of Rosario, Argentina, is about to be lighted by electricity.

—Connterfeit \$2 bank notes have made their appearance in Urnguay.

—The Bnenos Aires gas company has decided to

raise its prices 20 per cent, after the 1st prox.

-The Missiones boundary convention was rati-

fied by the Argentine Congress on the 22nd insl.

—For the six months ending June 30th the customs receipts at Montevideo were \$5,054,301

and for the whole republic \$5,256,864.

—It is reported that the new Argentine loan in London has failed. It would seem that the limit of credulity in the English investor's much has been reached.

—Telephone communication between Montevideo and Buenos Aires was formally opened on the 14th inst. The cable is laid between Culonia and Punta de Lara,

—The Argentine Congress has authorized the purchase of a house in Rome for legation purposes, the price stipulated being \$100,000 gold. It will take an insudation of trouble to make the Argentines cut show expenditures.

—According to telegrams from Buenos Aires the Argentine government is about to celebrate contracts in Europe for 3 ironelads, 3 cruisers, 2 corvettes and 18 torpeab boats. Perhaps the news may be laid up to await confirmation.

—Our Buenos Aires exchanges call attention to the extraordinary circumstance that while the shares of the banks are quoted at double their face value in the market and pay high dividends, the notes of these same banks stand dishonored in the same market and are worth only 40 to 50 cents in the hunited.

—Among the Indian prisoners lately taken by Captain Alzogatay in his expedition to the interior of the Chaco has been discovered a man, much taller than any of the others, who has a strong thick beard, but besides this on each side of his lorhead he has a small hurn about an inch long. He has been examined by a doctor who says that the hurmation of the horn is similar to that of a deer. The man says that in the forest in the interior there is a tribe to which he helougs, who all have horns. — Montevideo Express, October 13th.

-Our Platine exchanges state that the Argentine proposes to organize six regiments with 24 Krupp guns each, and to add 500 men to the coast artillery.

-lt is said that great improvements made in the passengers quarters at the Flores Island quarantine station. However, we doubt if any one wishes to visit the place to enjoy the new improvements.

-We see by the River Plate Times of the 15th inst. that the director of the Oriental Telegraph company at Montevideo is somewhat stirred up over some comments of that paper on the attitude of the Brazilian government toward the cable com-He appears to think the comese pursued by Brazil is honorable, and that the cause of the Western and Brazilian company is "rotten." Perhaps if Mr. Jones were not so interested in the schemes of the director general of the Brazilian state lines he would not be so insensible to the unjust treatment of the cable company and the scrious prejudice which has been suffered here by commercial men. It is all very well to force mes-sages over the land lines of Messrs. Capanema and Jones, but the results to omselves are any thing but satisfactory.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

-A telegram of the 18th says that Bolivia has borrowed 80,000 belivianes in Valparaiso, giving the mines of Ilnauchaca as a guarantee. more loothold for Chili.

-The ministerial erisis at Santiago, which has existed for some time, was definitely solved on the 24th by the organization of a new ministry under the presidency of D. Donoso Vergara, who will retain the portlolio of home affairs.

-According to a recent statement issued from the Chilian Bureau of Statistics the population of Chili aggregates 2,665,926. The Indian population is estimated at 50,000. To the census population above given the bureau adds 15 per cent. to cover omissions through negligence or ignorance, from which the actual population is computed at 3,115,-815. Of males, the number given is 1,283,640, and of females 1,263,680, which would be an extraordinary equality if relance could be placed on the figures, but it can not, owing to the negligenee of the census-takers and the passive resistance of the people. The number of foreigners in 1885 was 87,077, including 34,901 Peruvians and 13,146 Bolivians in the annexed provinces of Antofagosta, Tarapaca and Taena. Of the foreign residents were Germans, 4,114 Italians, and 2,508 Spaniards. The numbers would have been greater if all residents born in Europe had been included; foreigners who have become naturalized are count ed in the census as Chilians. One of the peculiar ities of the figures is that 484 persons—211 males and 273 females—are returned as being over 100 years of age, and two of these are stated to be 150. The populations of the principal cities are as follows: Santiago, 189,332; Valparaisa, 104,952; Concepcion, 24,180; Talca, 23,432; Chillan, 20, 74,183; Chillan, 20, 75,230; Iquique, 15,391; Tacna, 14,183; Chillan, 20, 75,230; Iquique, 15,180; Iqu 14,183; Curico, 10,110.

Coffee Notes

correspondent of the Madras Mail write as follows from Wynaad under date of August 30:—At last we are enjoying a break after a most minisually long interval of minterrupted rain. innisually long interval of minterrupted rain.

Crop prospects are moderate, or perhaps appear
more so, from the fact of our having been led to
expect a humper as the result of the most magnificent blasson which has been seen for many years in the Wynnad. This, however, but very partially set, owing to the terrific drought of last hot season. When the estates have been highly cultivated, however, the crups are unt laid, and, if the present prices hold, we may consider the present prices hold, we may consider our present ont-look a lairly cheerful one. It is being more and more forcibly borne upon all practical planters that high enlitivation is an absolute necessity. Staving land is no true conomy, and those who persist in working their estates on the old principle may expect to have them abandoned in a lew years, whilst the improvement wrought in old collec, (apparently quite worn out) by generous treatment, is little short of marvellows. I was amused to see a paragraph in your journal, quoted from Ceylon, suggesting figs planted amongst collect as a means of preventing leaf disease. Most of our estates now-a days are shaded by figs, the foliage of which is especially agreeable to coffee, but I have never hefere heard of them as a preventive of leaf disease. That is, I fancy, considered as tolerably incurable, but its evil effects may, and are—as I said, but its evil effects may, and are—as I said, but its evil effects may, and are—as I said show the states generally are lodding very health; The estates generally are lodding very health as really paid its way this year. The wonderful has really paid its way this year. The wonderful has really paid its way this year. The wonderful has really paid its way this year. The wonderful has really paid its way this year. The male to supply sufficient. In fact, I heartly with I had several more acres of it in beauting. present out look a lairly cheerful one. It is being

-An interesting little enterprise was exposed in Santos on the 24th in the shape of stealing coffee from carts in the street in the open day. the men is a cartman, and as he conducted his anded cart through the street his partner went he hind, tapped the bags and appropriated the coffee The methods employed to stead cuffee by the men engaged in handling it in this city and Santos are simply indescribable.

-A Minas provincial paper, the Tymburibi, gives the following news of crop prospects, but we are anable to locate the district referred to:

"The future erop is estimated very much les than the last, which in its turn was much order the crop of 1888, one of the most abundant. sacrificed in great part by the irregularity of labor, With the recent rains the coffee plantations have taken a much more flattering appearance, being eovered with heavy layers (camadas) of flowers, hnt which, in the meantime, do not give hopes o an abundant crop because the work of eleaning the ground has been made with extreme irregularity and neglect.

As there is still ample time to cut out the grass perhaps the hountiful blussoming may still result in a good crop, in spite of our colleague's effort to

LOCAL NOTES

-The Brazilian court will wear mourning two months for the late D. Luiz I, of Portugal.

—Over half of the exhibitors at Paris are to receive prizes, while the remainder are all to have commemorative medals. It all helps in advertising.

-It is announced that one battalion of the na tional guard is ready. It has 270 men, drum and trumpet corps, and an unlimited number of officers It is expected to be ready for exhibition on Dec-

-Seven proposals were opened at the department of agriculture on the 24th for the construction of telephone lines in this city. It looks as though the government proposes to ignore altogether the expiring company's wires.

-We take great pleasure in noting that the Club Tiradentes has presented Silva Jardim with a crown of laurel for services rendered the republican cause during his trip up to Pernambuco. It is the first mark of appreciation we have seen.

—A new president has been appointed for Pará, Dr. Silvino Cavalcanti de Albuquerque. Does the government intend to reverse the action of the retiring president, Dr. Antonio Ferreira Braga, or will the question be left for an appeal to the American and British governments?

-The Washington Congress, after its preliminary organization and an opening hasquet given by any organization and an opening hanquet given by Secretary Blaine, adjourned on the 3rd, to oped again on the 18th lost. The delegates went to visit the West Point Military Academy on the 4th, and thence were to make an extended trip through the New England states.

-lt is a source of infinite satisfaction to us to note that Capt, Mignel Ribeiro Lishôa presented to the commander of the Chilian ironclad Almirante Cockrane on the 24th a copy of his last work on the "removal of garbage." Nothing is now lack. ng to show how intimate have become the relations between Chili and Brazil.

-The minister of agriculture has advised the - The minister or agriculture has arrived to Companhia Telephonica that its proposition for the sale of its material is unacceptable. The company has long been imposing upon the public, and no when the gavernment starts out to "squeeze" it in true official style there will be very little sympathy offered. The company's privilege ends this month.

-The Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, is opening offices at No. 71 Rna da Hospicio, and will soon he ready to hegio an active insurance campaign in Brazil. The Equitable is one of the most important companies in the United States and stands deservedly high in public estimation for its integrity and the security of its

-The Jornal do Commercio says that it has heen proposed to the Junta Commercial to dissolve the board of brokers in Santos because of their disagreements. All things considered, perhaps Santos will do just as well without the hoard. The Santos brokers explain that they themselves have asked for the dissolution of the hoard because of their small number.

-It is announced that Barae de Jaceguay will soon leave for Europe to superintend the con-struction of the four new steamers which the Comstruction of the four new steamers which the Com-panhia Transatlantica are about to order. They are to he of 4,500 to 5,000 tons each, to be able to run 18 miles an hour, and have accomodations for 300 first and second class and 1,500 steerage pas-sengers. According to the prospectus of the com-pany the enterprise will leave a handsome profit from the very start, but according to the opinion of experienced men there will be a heavy loss the first year and on promise of any great improvement for the second. -Cable communication with the South has been

The Brazilian cruiser Primeiro de Março has into quarantine at Flores Island, River Plate, for having beri-beri on board.

-A thief got into the Candelaria church on the night of the 22nd and took up a collection. bell-ringer caught him as he was leaving and took an inventory of the property.

-The gas company was fined 200\$ a day during the whole of September for an insofficient stock of coal, and on the 22nd the minister of agriculture made a requisition on the company for the aggregate of these fines, 6,000\$ in all.

-The government on the 25th authorized the payment to Angelo Fiorita & Co., of 18,071\$ for the transportation of immigrants to this port last April in the Bourgoune, and 66,664\$ for the same to the part of Victoria, Espirito Santo, last Felirnary in the Adria.

-Although João Alvares de Azevedo Macedo vants to improve the condition of agriculture Rio, Minas, S. Paulo and Espirito Santo, and asks only 6% on a capital of 25,000,000\$ to enable him to do it, the minister of agriculture can not be induced to see it in the same light. Agriculture must continue "unimproved."

-The Argentine minister tried to create a little diversion on the 23rd by telegraphing from Buenos Aires the news that the Argentine Congress had sanctioned the Missiones boundary convention and felicitating the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs on the event. The hottle, however, was so full that it would not hold another drop.

-Fourteen Orocobi Indians from Campo Largo Bahia, have recently arrived here to petition the Emperor against the persecutions and trespasses of the whites, who are taking their lands away from them and committing outrages on their settle ments. They have been nearly four months on the road and will probably go back with a tin whistle, a missionary and a promise of protection for the future.

-The Revista de Estradas de Ferro of this city proposes a subscription for the erection of a monu-ment to the late Visconde de Mauá in one of the public squares of this city. Such a testimonial is unquestionably deserved, but until we hear something definite about those subscriptions raised years ago for monuments to Caxias and Osorio we shall advise our readers to keep their money in their

-After a long period of reflection the Emperor, or, rather, the prime minister—has selected a conservative, Dr. Carlos Peixoto de Mello, as enator from the province of Minas Geraes. triplicate list elected contained two conservatives and one republican. Although the strength of the and one repunition. Annuago the stronger conservatives and liberals in the Senate is very evenly divided, the prime minister prefers to strengthen the regular opposition rather than select a republican.

-On the night of the 22nd, a young scamp, naval apprentice and deserter as well, broke into the Jockey Club rooms, in this city, and secured money and valuables to the value of 1,300\$. then looked up some companions, deserters like himself, and they then started out to spend the money. They bought objects of value, and then lifted a carriage for a grand passear. They were arrested on the following day and a considerable part of the stolen money recovered.

-The minister of agriculture has advised the Western and Brazilian company that it proposes to Western and orazinan company that it proposes to avail itself of its privilege to put a fiscal in its offices. As the company receives no subsidy, nor guarantee, and as the state is operating competing lines, such a step would be a gross abuse of privilege. It is a superior of the substantial of the substantial of the substantial or s ilege. If the director general of the state (clegraph service continues as he is now going, he will proh ably soon have a little diplomatic question on his hands to settle.

-The emprezario of the Italian opera company —The emprezario of the Italian opera company which has been giving representations here for the last two or three months, was placed under arest on the 24th for a design to leave the city secretly in order in avoid meeting his obligations to certain São Paulo creditors. Síg. Musella once lacíne left his company stranded in this city, and has not been on the friendliest terms with this present company. He was taken to the "detention" to await a settlement, but was released the following day.

—Among the recent deaths of celebrated characters in this city is to be noted that of "Castro Urso," a man who gained a livelihood for many years by selling lottery tickets, doing dirty work for libertines ulscapegnees, and playing the part of a public bufloon. He was celebrated for his impulsance and lack of shame. For years he had been the common sport of street gamins and a licent the common sport of street gamins and activate of the common sport of street gamins and a licent the common sport of street gamins and a licent the common sport of street gamins and a bufloon, who was not a food by any means, and who sold himself body and soul for the acousement of debaachees, let a fortone estimated at 70,000\$ to 100,000\$! How many honest, hard-working men are there who can boast of such a fortone? -Among the recent deaths of celebrated char-

-We learn that it has been resolved to liquidate the Beethoven Club, its dehts aggregating about the Beethoven Club, its debts aggregating about 30,000\$ and its assets (anctioneer's valuation) about 10,000\$. Its creditors are therefore asked to accept 30% of their claims against a society composed of a large number of swells and wealthy men, who ought to hold themselves personally responsible for the satisfaction of every claim. We now the for the satisfaction of every claim. We now informed that the men who have been prominent in the mismanagement of this club, will start another one at once.

—An important theft of jewellery from a lighter took place in this port a few days since. The packages arrived on the American steamer Allianga, and were to be sent south on a coasting steamer. The thieves sur 'eeded in breaking into the lighter and helping themse'ves. The police happily socceeded in discovering the thieves and the stolen property, and the owners are so pleased with its recovery that they decline to prosecute. Everything, therefore, is all right and the best of feeling prevails. In a few days the scamps will break into another lighter, and then they will know how to evade the police. -An important theft of jewellery from a lighter

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Estudo da Fabricação pelo Processo da Diffusão na Usina Diquerry em Guadelupe; by Luiz de Castilho. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1889. The writer was commissioned by the minister of agriculture to visit some of the sugar estates on the island of Guadeloupe for the purpose of studying the diffusion process in the manufacture of sugar. The report is minute and is doubtless a valuable contribution to the discussion of this very important subject.

A Biblia Sagrada: accompanhada do original A Biblia Sagrada: accompanhada do original Latino, ou "Virlgato," illustrada. Oportos Biblia Classica Illustrada de Herbert Cassels, 1889. A quarto illustrated edition of Figueiredo's translation of the Biblie, accompanied by the Latin Vulgate. The specimen pages show that the book will be well printed and profasely illustrated, the pruspectas specifying that the illustrations will number 900. The book will be soid complete, or in parts, the cost in Brazil being 6\$000 forter.

Relatorio of the directors of the "Companhia Brazileira de Navegação a Vapor" for the fiscal year (888-89, presented at the general meeting of shareholders on the 1st inst. The report shows the cumpany to he in a very prosperous condition, too good in fact to permit any use of its property and privilege fur an analgamation with recent visionary schemes in the stock market. The company's tooks show a long list of shareholders—among them many witdows and minors—who hold the stock as a safe investment. There are but very few such investments in Brazil at the present moment, and it is to be huped that the directors of the Companhia Brazileira will not lose sight of this fact. We may note in this connection that the statement in the prospectus of a recently organized transatlantic company as to the acquisition of the Brazileira property was purely gratuitous, and was designed to help float the scheme.

Le Brazil en 1889. Paris: Librarie Charles Brazileira de Navegação a Vapor" for the fiscal

Le Brésil en 1889 : Paris : Librarie Charles Delagrave, 1889. This important work is from the pens of a number of prominent men in the world of Bratilian science and letters, and is really of mach greater importance than the books usually prepared for international expositions. It has been prepared under the direction of Sr. F. J. de Sant'y prepared for international expositions. It has been prepared under the direction of Sr. F. J. de Sant'y Anna Nery, who contributes several of the articles contained in the book, the more important of which are cuitted the book the more important of which are cuitted for the property of the property of the most important article in the book is that of Bañad of Roi Branco, who contributes an admirable "Epinome of Brazillan History," an article admirably written and wonderfully comprehensive. The scientific part comprises a general physical description of the empire by Capistrano d'Abren, Valle-Cabad and O. A. Derby (published in Wappeus), "Hydrography" by Bañad of Teffé, "Climatology" by Henri Morize, "Mineralogy" by Henri Gorceix, and "Rail ways" by Fernandes Timberto. This by no means comprehends all the important articles in this book of 700 pages, but our space forbids any further mention. The book is important enough to warrant careful examination. Delagrave, 1889. This important work is from the

FINANCIAL NOTES

-A new hoot and shoe factory is announced, with a capital of 1,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

-A bank is about to be opened at S. Carlos do Pinhal, province of S. Paulo, under the auspiees of the Conde do Pinhal

-The organization of the Banco Commercial de Emissão Pelotense, of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sal, has been completed.

-The clearing-house return for the past week shows that 486 cheques were received, representing an aggregate value of 9,447,299\$810.

—It is a little singular, but counterfeits of the 200\$ notes only just issued by the Barco Nacional were found in circulation on the 21st.

-A credit of 280,000\$ has been opened in the São Paulo provincial treasury for the payment of debts charged to past years (exercicios findos).

-A joint-stock company has been organized here under the denomination of "Companhia de Calçado Nacional," for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

-A syndicate has been formed among certain banks and capitalists to take all the new shares of the Bank of Brazil which are not taken by the old shareholders. The premium paid, instead of going into one man's private pocket, will be paid into the bank's reserve fund.



-How about the sale of the Leopoldina?

-We hear of a projected "trust" among the leading hardware importers of the city.

-The Banco Nacional received 12,500,000 francs in gold per Ville de Buenos Aires from France on the 22nd.

-We hear that the Companhia Telephonica closed to-day with an offer of 400,000\$ for their lines, posts and other material in this city.

The Banco de São Paulo deposited 3,000,000\$ in gold in the sub-treasury at São Paulo on the 18th inst. for the purpose of goaranteeing the issue of bank notes.

-A supplementary credit of 190,318\$360 was granted on the 26th to cover certain immigration expenses in Rio Grande do Sul during the current year.

-A hank with a capital of 2,000,000\$ has been organized at Rio Claro, São Paulo, umler the title of Banca Rio Clarense. The capital has all been subscribed.

-The Companhia Commercia de Agnardente with a capital of 1,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each, was launched on the 24th inst. It proposes to transact a rum business in a wholesale way.

-The Jornal says that documents were sent up to Pernambuco m the 22nd for closing the pro vincial luan of 8,600,000\$ of which notice has before been given.

—A telegram from London on the 22nd announced the saccessful floating of the £500,000 loan of the Macahé and Campos railway. issued at 981/2, interest 5 per cent., and amortiza-

-The Diario de Pernambuco of the 9th says that the Pernambuco provincial loan is heing suc-cessfully negotiated abrowl and adds that it is being New York through the agency of Coun placed in selor Lalayette.

-A new bank, to be called Banco União, is in process of organization in Bahia. The subscription lists were opened on the 22nd and were closed the same day, more than the required number of shares having been taken. The capital is 4,000,000\$.

-It is now becoming "good form" for a bank rupt curner groceryman to drift into hanking.

Inability to manage his own money is to be taken as a recommendation that a man is perfectly com petent to take charge of another man's funds,

-A new company is talked of in this city and São Paulo for the purpose of developing agriculture and stock-raising, importing immigrants, huying and selling lands, and doing anything else that can serve to turn patriolism into current funds.

-The Banco Nacional delivered up 4,500,000\$ in currency to the Treasury for redemption on the 25th, receiving 4% apolices, gald, in payment for the same. This is in accordance with the agree-ment of the 2nd between the Bank and the Treasury.

-The Companhia Fabrica de Ferro Galvanisado held a meeting for definite organization on the 26th. It being shown that 10% on its capital of 600,000\$ had been deposited, the election of directors and auditors was effected, and the shareholders resolved to order machinery for stamping sheet iron into articles for kitchen use.

-One of the most recent schemes is heantifully —One of the most recent schemes is beautifully fine and large—the organization of a new company with a enpiral of 25,000,000\$ in be called the "Lloyds Brazileira," which shall purchase and operate the following navigation companies: Bazileira, Nacional, Progressi Maritime and Transatlantien. The promoters of this great scheme ought first to purchase a punt and practice on that awhile before venturing out into deep waters.

—The "Fidehdade" hanking and insurance com-pany makes the following report for 1888-89. pany makes the fullowing report for 1888 89. Nominal capital 4,000,000\$; capital emitted 2,000,000\$; of which only 520,000\$ has been called up. Of this called up explial 320,000\$ is credited to the banking department, and 200,000\$ is insurance. Banking reserve fund 203,757\$120, insurance reserve lund 38,688\$480, sayspense accurated, 7,76\$470, in an analysis of the properties of the prope

REDEMPTION OF PAPER MONEY.

The contract between the Caixa da Amortização and the Banco Nacional for the redemption of the outstanding paper currency, which was celchrated on the 2nd inst., was published yesterday. Its

clauses are as follows:

1st. — The Banco Nacional do Brazil will withdray from circulation within the periods determined in clause 4 all the paper money of the state, delivering to the government the respective amounts in money of national, English or French coin, of ten

and twenty francs, or in treasury notes, The government reserves the right of redeeming the notes of 500 reis to \$2 by means of silver coins, which it may coin, or hy any other which it may consider most convenient.

and. - The government will deliver to the Banco Nacional do Brazil, for the nominal value of the notes which the same hank shall have withdrawn from circulation or for the sums in gold which it shall have delivered, titles or apolices of the public debt, at par, with annual interest at 4% and annual amortization at 2% paid in gold, the former by means of quarterly coupons, and the latter by purchase whenever the titles shall be below par and by drawings whenever they are above, the service of paying interest and of amortization being made in Rio de Janeiro, Paris, London, Lisbon, Oporto, Berlin, Amsterdam and New York. The interest and amortization will hegin from the day on which the entry is made in the treasury of the notes redeemed, or of the sums in gold. The government, however, reserves the right to increase the rate of amortization, or of satisfying at once and for all the respective apolices which are

still in circulation.

3rd.—The Banco Nacional do Brazil can freely dispose of one half of these titles or anolices, and will alienate the other half only after being author ized by the government.

4th.—The exchange will be effected, at a minimum, in the following proportions: 5% during the year 1889; 5% during that of 1890; 10 1/4 during that of 1891; 251/4 during that of 1892; 251/4 during that of 1893; and 30% during that of 1894. Through an accord with the government, honever, the hank can increase the rate of redemption. At the end of the year of 1894 the government will ileministize the paper money which may then exist in circulation.

5th. - The government binds itself not to emit mper money while the Banco Nacional do Brazil

-The shares of the Banco Nacional ilo Brazil and the notes emitted by it shall be exempt from whatever tax or impost, if the legislative power permits, which the government will solicit.

-The notes of the Banco Nacional do Brazil will have legal circulation in the empire and will be received in all the public offices, general, provincial and manicipal.

Sth.-The notes of the Banco Nacional do Brazil will always be exchanged at sight for gold coin, treated of in clause I, except in cases of war, revolution, political or financial crisis, in which the government will take such measures, as to the exchange, as may be most convenient.

gih.—The government will ask from the legis-lative hody authorization that not only shall have legal circulation the gold coins of 917 1000ths of other countries, adopting as a type the legal proportion of an oilava for \$4, but also that they shall he accepted to form a part of the deposits in gold bars which by an assay in the Rio de Janeira Mint shall be determined to have by test 917 or more thousandths.

The contract was signed by Barão de Parana pincaba for the government and Visconde de Fi gorireda for the Banco Nacional.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Taueiro, October 28th, 1889,

EXCHANGE.

October 21 — Official rates at the lenks were 27½ on London
346—347 on Paris 427—430 on Hamburg at 90 ilps 1882
—1880 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 47½—27½ on Inolano Office and 27 1116 or
branches. Connervial sterling was quoted at 27½—27 1116 or
branches. Connervial sterling was quoted at 27½—27 1116 or
mess was reported on bank sterling at 27½—27 1116 or
hankers, and from second hands at 27 1316.

Deloher 23.—No alteration in Official rates. Market continues firm. Lattle business was reported on London at 2715 to 27 1116 on hankers. Commercial sterling quoted at 27 1316.

at 29 1316.

October 24 — Official mics at the banks were 2915 on London, 346—347 on Paris, 427—430 on Hamburg at 90 dtg. 1\$200 — 1\$300 on New York at sight. Itank sterling was again reparted at 37½—27 11/6 on London Office and 27/31/6 commercial sterling. Market appeared firm with hitle activity.

activity.

Detober 25.—The market continued firm and without at item to official rates. The transactions were on a limited scale on London at 27½—1116 fir hank 27 1316 private paper, and at 4xt rs. on Hamburg.

27 (310) private paper, and in jet its, on Hamaning, October of - Dos alterations in rules. A few transactions were reported at yesterlay's rates on London. October 88—There has been no alteration in inficial rates, but haviness is diving for London at 27½ or 1116 in lankers, and at 27½ for private paper. The market is reported stendy, with but hole doing.

SALES OF STOOKS AND SHARES.	
October 22. 122 Five per cent anolices	
30 Six per cent. apolices of 1868	Coff
uso Panco do Brazil	conside condition
200 do b, o, 30 Oct	or thre arrobs
	buyers. which i
200 ilo li o 30 Nov	expecte The a
90 Banco Commercial, 60\$ ptd	with th
	prices the inc
440 Banco Nacional do Brazil	what the ma
10 Bouco Popular 117	As f
9 Canangola R.R. 1130	Rio ai
5 do	fin the
100 Macahé and Compos R R 125	Ship
100 do h, o, Nov	3
100 do h, o, Nov 13 200 Sajuicahy R R 6 100 Saiucahana R R , 40 40 13 15 Villa Isahel traumray 23 220 S, Christiwan mill. 22	0
220 S. CHISHWAN IIII	custo
150 Transatlantica de Navegação	o
a Vine per cent, apolices 96	3\$000 0
Four per cent, apolices of Nat. Loan of (88)	յ արե
so Banco do Brazil 30	16 02 50
200 dn	70
Banes Commerciantes	80 80 20
8. Banco Internacional 3	70 80
2,770 Banco Nacional ilo Brizil	00 12 ()et
60 Banco Popular, 40# pd	fis R
200 Macahé and Campus K.K	25 85½% T
60 Janlim Hotameo trainway. 300 Brazileira de Navegação, h o. 30 Oct	160 W.1
500 Alliança Mill	360 Sig 200 Got 175 Re
October 24	On Gu
25 do	50 5
1,155 Banco du Brazil.	300 36
35 da	70 85
100 do do	86 20
70 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	fig 255
50 Banco Popular	119 120 68
	81%
573 hyp notes Banco Prediat. 26 Banco Rural. 51 deb, Leopoldina R.R. 24 Leopoldina R.R.	185
200 Surocabana R.R.	450 re 120 -
50 do do 50 ilo do 250 Janilim Britanico Iram	130
50 Chitis Officialist.	130 255 3 7 0
October 25.	g6y\$ooo 1
500 Banco Agricula	50 51
200 du h.o. Dec.	54 298
1,048 do Ranco Colonisadar e Agricola, h. o. Dec.	3:10 86 241
167 Banca do Commercio	59 60
200 do b. o. Nov.	60 62
23 Banco Internacional, 100\$ [1.d	175 180
100 Banco Folimai	118 119 68
150 Sapuenhy R.R.	70 450
237 Brazileira de Navegaciii	376 378
50 do b. o. Dec.	380 390
October 26. 100 Banco Agricula	41,1000
n 1,600 do	50
30 Banco Auxiliar, 2 series	70
5 945 Banco do Brazil. 100 Banco dos Commerciantes	21
80 Banco Calonisticor e Agricosa, il or been	. 60
40 Bauco Internacional	175
150 Banco Popular, 2 series	- 60
n, 59 Banco Rural	320 47
(6 4) do	80½% 80½%
le 250 dele Leopoldina R.R	. 185 . 24 . 25
a. 140 do	. 25
nl 50 deb. Someonium R. R. h. o. Dec.	450
ns -6. do	. 140 . 177
25, 1,875 do da	
ed 215 Brazileira de Naregação	378 65

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th October, 1889.

Exports.

Exports.

(Fig.,—Although the clamaness for the past week were detaily larger time for the preceding week, the notical time of the market has been far from strong. After two this morning, but without any immediate effect on this morning, but without any immediate effect on its. The highly favorable editates on the next crop have just gone forward have had the result of cheeking and at carn cut rates, emergeneitly further concessions are estel hefore any considerable insuiness can be effected ample strokes here and in consuming markets, copillar the somewhat sericted consumption maker radia guides amaterially avsisting those who are seeking to depress through the feworable reports from the planataious, and anlications are that todders will have to give way some Practically meneral protations to-day are anniant, and analized is decided by weak.

So of the estimates of the next crop (now in blossom, but marketed in (890-99) our information is that they are multiple of the protation of the continual protation of large for and Santos, the total being pretty evenly divided between two ports. The weather now is excentionally favorable he nows, and the blosson, late though it is, is generally highest smarp different.

igments since our last report have been

57,384 hars for the United States
17,372 , Rirrojte
422 , Risewhere

 7_{5r} 178 bags. the same time the daily foreign elemances in the house were:

Enrope Cape of Guod Hope Elsewhere

of Mantevaler Br str Tohy Kbler.....

Receipts has week were 48 too large, against 48, 125 lags the week hefine and 40,500 hags for the proceding week The marker is reported weak this morning at the following antions: manions: per 10 kilos. per armba ished moninal minimal pecur do ilo sul first, do do do

entar firs)	6\$130 — 6\$330	9\$000- 9\$300
linary first	5 720- 5 920	8 400 — 8 700 7 800 — 8 200
oil second	5 300 5 550 4 220 5 175	6 200- 7 600
dinary second		
Stocks were estimated to 2,000 bags, in all hand	this morning to be	from 352,000 III
	unding and to load.	
Liston Dan sch Ma	rit	4,000
New Orleans Br str C		
Port Elizabeth & Sweet	the Ims	5,000

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Ria Assuctação Commercial duily cablegram to New York proling position and quotations of the Coffee marker.

Oct 21	Stock this morning ist hands, negs 367,000† 36	do do 2nd hands	nots vesterday, bags to,coc×	3		do Santos	pents for United States, bags	: : :	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady
Oct. 22	367,000 ř	:	9,000	13,000	ç	-	/1000	1,000	1,000	1,000 steady 	1,000 steady	1,000 steady 	1,000 steady	1,000 steady -:-
Oct. 23	365,0001	:	6,000	9,000	, ,	0,000	3	1,000	steady	stendy	steady	stendy	steady :	stendy ::
Oct 24	369,000 \$:	8,000	11,000		1,000	2,000	steady		:	: : ;	11:		: : : : :
Oct 25	357,000 1	:	6,000	11,000		13,000	4,000		Knears	Sieauy	: :	: : :	: : :	: : : : sreany
Oct 26	350.000	:	5,000 *	9,000	3	ogung.	3,000		steady	steady	steady	steady	: :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

	October 20
Shipments for United States during the weel	38,000 lin
do for Europe, etc. do do	23,000
Sailing clearances for the United States	9,000 11
	29,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	4,000 ,
Freights by steamer	25 C & 500
Steamers loading for United States	1

И	_		
	Stucked Santos this morning, istand and hands	234,000	beg
	Sales for United States dorning work	6,noc	
	do Europe de	45,000	.,
	Shipments to Duited States do a steamer.	5,000	
	to Farque do	32,19170	11
	Market ijmer: Good Aver ign	54	tioo
	Steamers hading for United States		2

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF

ricigat per steamer, 5% primage 25 c	27 I 5 1 6	Schanz of I	ad ter from	rerage price Ordinary	do and do	Stock, 1st hands							Receipts	
25	27 15	84200		-	309.539		0.245			-	0,920	2000	1 -	
c 25 c	16 27 x3[16	8,200	50 8,750	-	365,840		45 8,079	-		043 037	.0			_
25 C	27 15[16	8,200	8.750	:	371.153	10,089			:	2,700	1,209	8,222	1 -	-
23 0	27 13116	8,200	8,730	1	359,491	3,000	17,550	120	;	4,111	13,329	5,898	Oct. 24	-
23 0	27 13[16	8,200	8.730	:	552, 512	6,730	12,424	zō3	1,600	2.916	7.745	5,445	Oct 25	-
_	27 13116	8,200	8,750	:	354.603	1	;	367	1,400	6,150	1,935	11,945	Oct. 26	
n n	27 13116	001 S	8,630	:	357.261	:	;	;	:	;	1	2,658	Oct. 27	-
	:	:	1	:	:	318,714	405,891	32,193	14.195	64.316	292,987	5,18,830	Oct. 27 sincers:Sept.	Theat
	:	;			1	;	658,992	84.718	39,907	101_033	433,284	907.873	since 1st July	7

The general stagnation in the import made continues mackinged, the arrivals being light and demands for consumpt mackinged, the arrivals being light and demands for consumpt somewhat restricted. As a rule prices are maintained, though in some lines they have given way because of heavy stocks or anticipated animals.

Flour .- There have been no arrivals during the past of and the sales for consumption were of no importance. The market is reported dell and weak. There has been a further decline in prices, our quotations at the close of the week being or follows:

titicate, apart	1-1\$75015\$000
Richmond 18t	14 750-15 000
qo suq	13 500-13 750
Baltimore 181	14 750-15 000
do ami	14 250-14 500
Western & Int. Chili	14 25014 750
	nominal
River Plate	Vlo.
City Mills	12 500

City Mills 12 500—13 500
Wheat, —The arrivals since our last report have here to 12,458 has pre Mathylau from Resain, on private account.
Bran.—No mivels of foreign.
National hran in quoted by inchers at 18,000—28,500 per bag.

Pitch Pine —There have heen no arrivals since on last pott. The market is steady and prices are unchanged at \$9\$000—10\$000 per doz.

Swedish Pine.—The receipts have been 6,670 doz, per Zeur from Gelle and 1,050 per Activ from Westerwick, for dealer's account. Prices nominal.

Kerosene.—Receipts wil. The market is reported flat at

54400 per case retail.

Lard.—Receipts nil, The market is reported fain at 350 ts, per lin, wholesale, and 360 ts, per lb. tetail.

Rostin.—No arrivats. Market fain at 6\$500—10\$000 per bit, according to quality.

Turpentine.—There have been no receipts since last report. A further advance in pin es has taken place, the market being fain at 460—450 reis per kilo.

Indian Corn.—The receipts since last report have been: 20.222 bass ner Korln.

2, [22	bags per	KovIn.
14,500		Cyrenu.
2,291	11	Thessuly.
97	31	Harry Enschway.
5,127		Cintra
0.140	.,	Hanten

91 ... Linuxy Fluckness.

91 ... Linuxy Fluckness.

10.140 ... Mictor

All from the River Plate, Pinces have again advanced, the quotations at end of week heing 3β600—3β600 pet hag fin River Plate and 4β00—3β600 no nothern domestic.

Hay—The receipts for the week have been 10.631 bales of all sizes. Owing to the large arrivals the market have weekened somewhat, our quotations being 90—95 ss, pet klib.

Cement,—Receipts have been 5.832 bits pet Celin from Hamburg. Market unchanged.

Hamburg. Market unchanged.

Beer,—We have to report the arrival of \$7,000 packages per 10th de Brauen Auer from Hawe.

Coal —The receipts have been; 3.455 ... Bits and 11th fill from Liverprod.

3.455 ... Bits and 11th fill from Liverprod.

3.155 ... Bits and 11th fill from 1.15500 bags per Missauffrom Rangton and 1,000 pet Givan from Hamburg.

The market is repaired tegulan and pives unchanged at \$8700-78700 per lay for Rangton and 1,500-pet Givan from Hamburg.

The market is repaired tegulan and pives unchanged at \$8700-78700 per lay for Rangton and 1,500-pet Givan from Hamburg.

Codfish.—The annuals have been 125 cases not 66 bits.

the qualities. The annuals have been 125 cases per Bahh and 350 cases per Chh from Hamburg. The stock still outdoors exceed the continues exceeding the probability of the probabil

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. OCTOBER 2

Gerle-Not hig Zons, 271 tons; Christofferson; 86 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

OCT. 22.

AINT EVIRNNE—Nor lik Ellisty, 419 tons; Nielsen; 63 ds; pine in order.

MacKo - No. by Joseph, 210 tons: Rosminsson, 22 ds; salt to Pedio Beinardo & Ribeiro.

OCT. 24.

Orostro—Port bk Novo Sileuclo, 350 tons; Ferteira; 46 ds; smithies to order.

OCT, 25.

ROSANIO—Amet bg Emana, 410 tons; Smith; 22 ds; hay to Souza Assumpção & Co

Souza Assunjugićo & Co.

ROSARIO—Br lik Hurry Brachmanu; 538 tuna; Wilbui; 26 ds; lay to Frias lunio & Co.

RANDOON—Nat la Hassel; 520 tons: Ellesten; 109 de rice to Fetra: Solutiaho & Co.

Westmavices, Sweed lak Activ; 314 tons; Hissler; 65 ds; Pinto Co, W. Gluss & Co.

Britino [Arg Rep.]—Br bk Hector: 498 tons; Hevel 29 ils; Indian cam to order. OCT 27

OCT 27

LIVERPOOL—Bi ship Bilistan Hill: 2,359 tons: Mullamlaine; 42 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co. DREARTURES OF FORKIGN PASSALS

DRPARTURES OF FORRIGN PANNALS
OCTORRS 21.
SAVANNAI—No his Commar; 456 tons; Peterson; hallast,
Persacola—Nor bk Mara; 783 tons; Haweb ballast,
Persacola—Nor bk Mara; 783 tons; Haweb ballast,
Pers Narta—Nor bk Mindiar; 331 tons; Hameen; coffee
OCT; 25.
Ballamone—An bk Pilmeer; (43 tons; Thompson; ballast
Shire Islaam—Ger sp Pulmer; 156 tons; Radi; ballast
MacAo—Nor his Kimer; 156 tons; Hamsen; Isliact,
OCT 25.
Glassow—Hit sp Loa Shirl; 1,22 tons; Radford; hallast
Niew Yous—Br hk S. Y. Bogurt; 836 tons; Shaw; hallast
OCT 25.

Now Yone—Br lik S. 7. Bogurt; 836 tons; Shaw; India-t OCT 25.

Tyane—No lik Admiral; 745 tons; Gransen; India-t, New Ontrasse—In ship San Mafane; 1,146 tons; Bent; India-tons Amer lik Jennie Sweeney; 600 tons; More; India-tons Amer lik Jennie Sweeney; 600 tons; More;

OCT. 26 Bahhados-Norbk Meddisa; 817 tons, Ottsolni; hallast,

ABBRIDINS—NOB BE Richizar; 817 tons, Ottsoln; hallast,
OCT 27.

Annanus—Nor be Brigithe, 752 tons; Jahansen; hallast
6. Francisco—la ship Cvafton Hall; 2,017 tons; Lyons
hallast.

hallast. Perraahinuco—Ameri ling *K. S. Pannelli*; 567 tous; McConnack; hallast. ^Purraahinuco - Port lik *Ciand'inni*; 393 tous; Coriên; sundries.

—The Journal of the 56th reports the lass of the Brister Karumanov near the Baharans. Seven men were picked up in an exhausted candition, but no news of the remainder of the crew had been received. The Karumanov had been chattered in Baltimore to bring 12,000 qrs when to Rin de Janeira.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

We have to report the characting of the Get, hg Imback for Bohin fin a general cargu at 3, 500% the Swell by Fill to head soft at Marchoton Rin Granule; and the Swell soft fur-for Port Klizai eth with coffeen at £435. Several vissels are going to Pernauthuso to had sugar, but particulars are with-field.

	neid		
	Firights-stramer;		
	New York		
	New Orleans		r ling
	Lamilon		du 🗀
	Liverpool		r ton :
	Antonios	301	do
i	Antwerp	207	iba
	Hamlong	210"	du l
	Havie	25 fcs v	do .
	Burdeaux	25	lo.
	Marseilles		in
ı	Trieste		lo i
	Genoa		In In
	mil:	*3 108 1	10

Lisbon f. n.	··· 325 6/-	375 617
VESSELS AFLOAT & L	OADING F	9R-R10.
A. McCallray	San Francisco Liverpool	
Aun	Brunswick	
Algonia	Cardiff Cardiff	•-
Alkovatkit. Avnot Lyle	Pernandina Liverpool	-:-
Avkloro Paudeo	Liverpoor	
Bory	Cagliari Gothenburg	13 June 1 Sept
Bowas Castar.	Lordon Cardin	
Churks Lurius	Antwerp Rosavio	26 Ang
Chigueta Chria	New York	::

	Transfer	Caglini	13 June
	Boly	Gothenburg	1 Sept
t	Bourds	London	
c	Cathor.	("audin	
	(Cit/	Antwern	/ :
	Chatha Latin	Rosain	26 Ang
٠	Chieveh	New York	**
	(CAMIL	Pensacula	
	Dispanent	Cardiff	1 Ana
	Durro	Rosmio	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Kdmunsov	Liverpool	
	Edmird L. Mapherry	New York	
	Allycha	Swansea	29 Aug
	Enreku	San Francisco	29 Nug
	Emili	Rosano	10 Aug
	Fide	Sorlemann	3 Aug
	Gladstove	Liverpuol	
Л	Glován.	Landin	
	Gieju	Rosmio	::
	tleraht	Rosmio	
		Brinswick	**
Į	Thomasond	Cardiff	
.	Herenks	Liverpool	-:
- 1	Lu Gitami	Rosarin	
	Luthran	Rusatio	
ч	Lissie Rors	Cardiff	
1	Lizzie C. Troop.	New York	26 Aug
П	Lilly	Premericlistad	2 Ang
1	Lillesand	Strackindar	8 Juli
П	Magnificent	Newport	- /
J	Mary L. Chapman Mohad	Fensacota	
ı	Mehnerdy	Smilla River	
1		Loverpant	
1	Venter	Cardiff	
П	Menter	Cardiff	7 Ang
ı	Mary Moone	Ороцо	
i.		Shields	o finie
ı		New York	
I		Liverpool	
П		Cardiff	
1	Professo Timberskinkt	Canliff	
Ĺ		Branswick	
1		Baltimure	
i		Oporto	
		Paspelnae	
		Brunswick	
		Cardiff	
		Hemosand	

bk K

bk Ele. bk Pries

Margaretta Hilda Maria Villi

San Carlos	Newcastle	5	Ser
Sultana	Oporto		
Sylphide	Grangemouth		Au
Tunidada	Liverpool		Au
Turvpaca. Taritta.	Cardift	7	Au
Therese	Abo	28	Au
Triumpho	Pensacola		
Unio is: (str).	Oporto New York		••
	Grimstadt		
Wni. H. Fredson.	Baltimore		Aug
W. G. Russell		10	Ang
Yetava	Newport Rosario		••
	Rosano		

RRIVALS OF FOREIGN STRAMERS NAME WHEREFROM CONSIGNED TO

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P. de Minaes &C
d H. Stoliz & C
J. N.de Vin'si &F
S. Montoux
F. Mazon
Phipps Bos, &C
E. Johnston & C
do
do
Wilson Sons & C
Netton, M'w &C do do Wilson Sons & C Neuton, M'w & C do J. Bradshaw & C G. Gudgeon & C L. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C Phipps Bus. & C Montou, X F. Mazon

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

HATE	NANK	WHIRE TO	CARLD
12 22 22 23 23 23 23 21 21 26 26 26	Yinc'zo Floria III Olhers IIIg Bresil Fr Cintia Ga Brazil Ital Medusa Aust	New Orleans Santa Santhampton* Lambon Genoa* New Vork River Plate Hamburg' Santos Trieste Volument of	Coffee do Sundries Ballast Sundries do do do Coffee Sundries do do do do do do do do do do do do do

Culling at intermediate ports.

FORRIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE YANKIRO, OCTOBER 27th, 1889.

ENTERED AGE

de		
	Ing Glad Tulings 606 Sept as Philodulis New Art of	_
	lik F.P. Litchfield 1042 17 S Frans co J Moore & C	۲,
ck	1 A THE TANK AND A SECTION AS A SEC	1
10	lik Olive Thanlow 634 8 Bs. Aires. To order	- 1
11'9	sch A. R. Werks 423 12 Rosuio To ouler	- 1
ne	Sp. Louisiana 1364 115 15 14 as co 15 16 17 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19	c
h-	Assenting i	- 1
	Argentine ik Zelmina 866 Sept & Branswick W. Gnimavies & bk Cammyrano 178 9 Santos To order	ьI
ıg	bk Camiyiano 178 9 Santos To order	`
	Anstriun	П
OII	bk Phison 730 Aug 23 Marseilles Avenier, D. & C	
	### Aug. Cmdiff Wison Sons & day London In Jistrees 245 London In Jistrees 247 Sept Cmdiff In Jistrees 248 Sept 248	1
	sp Reliance 2467 Sept 7 Cardiff Phipps Bree 8.	J.
	lik Ahana 1268 17 Cardiff B. Rodnigues & C	
	lik Lady Lisgar 1206 28 Cardiff Braz Coal Co	
	sp Superh 1360 28 Rangoon In order	
	sn City of Living 1270 Oct. S New York Monteiro, H. & C	
	sp Anna Horland 127 9 Mossaro To urder	ų,
	bk Cupid 1287 to Cardiff Norton, M'w & C	
	hk Cupid 551 ti Pensacola Beila & C bk Thuuncbank 405 ti Glasgow, Watson R & C	
	bk Thiumebank 405 sp Newman Hall 1528 14 Glasgow, Watson, R. & C 19 Newman Hall 1528 19 Newmont D. Pedto 11 R R	
	19 Newport 10. Pedto 11 R R	1
	Die Thomatchank 95 14 Clissona Gelta & C Clissona Cl	Ш
ı	Dunish	Ь
	lng Ignaiz Brown 222 Oct. 5 Mossoro L.de Carvalho &C	1
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1		0
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J	hk Elise Both 3001 22 Liverpool D Pedro H R.R	
ı	bk Rialto 1182 27 Rangoon . Fonseca S. & C	G
ı	sp Shakspeare. 1 827	
1	Section Sect	S
1		
ı	Itulian Dena & C	
1	hk Annida 326 Sept 16 Marseilles bk Mathe Rosa. 712 Oct. 4 Bs. Aires. o master	١.
1	Novaccinn 712 Oct. 4188. Aires. o master	11
1	Norwegin Sept 1 Cardiff Wilson Suas & C sik Franciska 781 22 Rangoon Wason Suas & C bk Venetata 626 22 Macao To otdet bk Wesdold 500 28 Hamburg A. Spann	A
1	hk Venerata 626 22 Macao To miles	H
ı	bk Westfold 500 22 Macao To order 18 Helios 437 28 Westerwick C. Herkelor & C.	T
1	lik Gerda 437 28 Westerwick C. Hecksher & C	C
I	hk Furat Tamb et 1297 to Cardiff B. Redugues	F
	lug Ideal 150 to S. Nicolas, K. Voiais & C	
ļ	BR Welfold 500 28 Hamburg - A. Spann 18 Helios 403 Ost. Westerwick C. Heckber & C. Schnistma, To ode 18 Helios 19 Ost. 18 Helios 19 Ost. 18 Helios 18 Helios	
	lik Arica 641 20 Maria Lage & Filhos	Gı
1	Ing Zens 271 20 Macao To order the Edition C. W. Gross & C	
	bg losva. 419 22 St Brienne To order	Si
1	bk Hassel 520 26 Rangoon Ferrar Sale 9. C	
1	A	
1	lik Ceres 314 Sept 28 Operto Barbosa C. & C	
1	by S. Lourença 218 29 Mossoro Ferraz Soh, & C	In
1	bk Marta Carolina 367 10 Oporto Maceda Ji & C	63:
	tk Novu Sileneio 350 22 Oporto To order	Ot

BAHIA.

u Messrs, Vanghau, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated October 11th.

SUGAR—No transactions for export have been effected for want of stocks. Entries of the new crop will be later than usual and the yield altogether below list year's, say less than

Typood unis.

Cocon—Dull except for picked lots. Prices opened at 3\$510 to 3\$574 per 10 kilos. or 511 to 516, and advanced to 3\$605 and 3\$642 or 511 to 514 per cert, for regular quality the sales amounting to about 2,800 bags. Stock in first hands about 1,000 bags.

COPPEE—Quiei. About 800 bags Chapada changed haude at \$8651 per 10 kilos or 7713; about 4,000 bags Valença and Nazaneth at 48425 to 48425 or 6913 to 6913; and about 4,000 Monitiba and Currailuho @ 48656 to 4856 or 6451 to 6614 to 6615 per ceck. f. o, h. Entries continue to be small and the crop is said to be below an average one. 30,000 bags.

Hides—Continue neglected and quotations are the same as in our last. Stack about 15,000.

PASSAVA-Firm. About 300 tons have changed hands at about 3\$500 to 3\$650 per 15 kilos for good and 3\$500 to 3\$400 for mixed quality. Stock about 400 tons.

Rosewoon—About too tons of ordinary quality have been disposed of at \$100 per 15 kilos. We quote for medium at 1\$400, good 2\$000, superior 2\$601. Stock about 600 tons,

Brazil.woon—Small lots have been sold at 710 to 7401s, per 15 kilos. Stuck about 70 tons.

RUBBER-Nothing has been doing and prices are quite

Tonaccu—Without alternion. Shipments continue on ac-

FREIGHTS—No charters have been made excepting the france Witherspoor to load at Natal at 201 for New York or Philadelphia, and 2216 Boston.

Phone—Receipts have been 410 bils per Advance from New York and 10,445 bils per Mathea from Trieste. Prices in view of the heavy stock have further declined.

Foreign Markets

From Messys. James Cook & Co's, Monthly Despatch, duted London, September 24th.

From Mesax. France Cook & Co's. Monthly Despateb, shated London, Siftenber 24th.

Coppeter—Stocks in Europic and America have fallen to 147,000 tons, and it is thought that there will be a furtice rapid diminimion. Usual within the last six on eight years such a quantity would have been regarded as a maximum, that the monthly average during 1837—87 amounted to 313,000 tons. Cambiure in ordice has beener so aniversal that mast contradictory statements come to hand. The general opinion now is that the position is strong, though thee is still more strong that the position is strong, though thee is still more strong that the position is strong, though to their still have strong them to the amount produced in the Brazils thing 1838—89; estimates inducting a possibility of 3½ million haps Rio and Santos are adhered to, whilst others take a perfectly optosed view; 4 to 4½ million haps is a figure that a least mast be tecknored upon as an export of the sexson 1839—90. The exposits from the Brazils in 1839–838 was very shout; the shipments—in spice of the heavy coup—during 1888—8), moderate, and may we are face to face with the promised surface with the promised surface with the promised surface with the promised surface with the promised from the second flowering favourable.

The St. Domingo cop, reconning imports from Haidi into France, [estimating the quantity still to arrive by the close of September] including shipments to and via United States, would amount for last season to 400,000 hags. Our filends are the impression that the 1838—90 Colfice will be delivered fully one month latter than that now terminating, and is ilikely to prove 350,000 lags, probably rather under than over this figure.

The Dutch sale on the 10th inst., consisting of 76,000 bales Java, 3,600 bales Menado, and 160 packages Padaug, went hately up to valuations. Good ordinary 52½ cents 87x 6uf or 1½ cents above has sales rates.

Imports, for eight months ;

na	11.3		. 9	Rosavio	Frias Irmão & C	and and and are morting	٥,		
		98	20	S. Pecho	To order	T .	1887	1888	188g
11.	23	59	27	Liverpool.	W. Ritchie & C	Holland tons	50,324	19,759	
			14			Autweip	19,971	20,012	38,712
w	1 2	22 Oct.	5	Mussora	. L.de Carvallio &C	Hamburg	70,400	63,600	24, 219
						Bremen	7,586		80,750
ıp		og Oct.	3	Cardiff	. 1. C. Pacheco	'Pylanta		5,893	5,422
• • •	1 2	28	5	Macho	L. Carvalho	Cananahaana	21,471	16,051	25,760
	219	Sept	21	Carchit	Wilson Sons & C	Esquas	2,662	2,351	3,382
						France	78,933	70,034	92,371
ow	103	Sept Sept	16	Newport.	D Pedro II R.R.	Total Continent tons	251,350	197,700	270,616
	hil		22	Fanction.	P.S. Nicolson &C Fonseca, S. & C	Great Britain	46,437	38,142	45, 168
lei	3:		31	riambine.	To oveler				45,100
cir.	87	7	41	Hamburg.	To macton	Total Europe tons	297,787	235,842	315,784
ur,	18	0 1	5	Bs. Aircs	Discoult & C	Six ports of U.S,	135,206	135,302	150,947
ni	42	4 Sept i	J	Marseilles	Beria & C	Total tous			
							432,993	371,144	466,731
a.	32	6 Sept 1	6	Marseilles	Kail Valais & C	Stocks, August 31st:			
a.	71	210et.	411	s. Aires.,	0 master	Hollandtons	40,578	18,570	20,815
	179	Sept 1	1 0	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C	Antweip	10,400	6,500	9,600
		Z	411	valligaon	Watson R & C	Hamburg	28,000	15,083	17,400
	62	2	211	Macan	To outer	Bremen	605	1,240	1,230
	433	2	8 1	tambnig.	A. Spann	Triocto	6,755		
a.	40				C. Hecksher & C	Committee		5,075	6,550
CI	1297	71 50	э (interior in	R Dad.	France	1,341	1,147	1,382
•	150	11	1 5	Nicolas.	K. Volais & C To order	l -	44,704	26,949	37, 622
d	323	1	1	umswick.	To order	Total Continent tons	132,383	74,554	94,599
	1587		1	adiff	C. Heckshei & C Lage & Filhos	Great Britain	26,322	13,940	23,260
••	621	20							
•	271 410	21	i jir	icfle	C W Gross & C	Total Europe tons	158,705	88,494	117,868
	210	2:	10	t Bienne	P. Bernardes & R.	Six Ports of U S	38,260	15,528	23,290
	520	26	i	auguon	Ferraz Sob. & C	Total tons			
-								104,022	141,158
٠,	314	Ang.27	10	porta	Barbosa C. & C	Deliveries for consumption	, for eight i	months:	
	218				J. A. G. Santos Ferraz Soh. & C	France, consumption tons	42,332	43,795	39.971
						do export	41,963	32,495	31,249
a	367	10	W	putht	Costa Simines & C		154,648	152,761	170,210
0	350	22	C	porto	To order			132,701	170,210
. 1	006	Sept 8	N	ewcasile.	7Pa 1	Tutal Continent tons	238,943	229,051	241,430
1			i .			U K , consumption ,	8,792	9,478	8,715
d	594	Sept 28	H	usum	C. Heckshei & C	do half exports	17,415	14-877	10,022
Ш	277			esterwick	C. Hecksher & C. 1	Total Europe tons			
1		Oct 4	N	arsenies	Allianca Mill Karl Valais & C	total carrope tons		253,406	260, 167
ı	311	10	S.	AMICOMS	L. Caminyrano	United States,	118,002	137,612	143,870
1	310	11	S	celerham	C. Heckehor & C	Total Ions	122 150	391,018	404.005
1	197	14	5.	Periro	To orden				404,037
	314	26	w	esterwich	I. de Carvalliu C. W. Gross & C	do in July	313, 190	339, 285	347,687
1				- Trick	Gr. Tr. Gloss & C	An in Accordance	29,135	43,850	47,805
						do iii Aug	33,962	51,733	56,350



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 26th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.				BANKS.										
Present Antount	Interest pnyable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid np	Reserve	Nange	Dividend paid	Nammai vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 18,017,500 34,232,500	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oci Quarterly	5 4 6 4½	Apolices do Gold Loan 1868, do 1879	200\$1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	969\$000 1,110 000 1,020 000	970†000 1,005‡000,010 000	10,000,000 \$ 5,000,000	2,000,000 500,000 800,000	32,727\$	RIG DR JANIGRO Agne dado Brayl	9\$mm /nt3 819	40\$ 200	41)\$00m	48\$000— 49\$000
1,105,000	do		City of Rio de Janeiro	500-1,000	91 00		4,460,000 33,000,000 500,000 12,000,000	1,115,000 13,000,000 500,000 2,400,000	6,052,489 21,909	ilo 2 series Brasilianische Brazil Caixa Credita Commercial Columisadur e Agricola	8 new July 89 6 now July 89	100	300 11011	301 000-305 000
	Interest	RO	VINCIAL FUN		EBTS.		1,000,000 20,000,000	13,000,000 100,000	3,472,221	Commercial the Rigide Jan the green's	10 mm July 89 1 833—July 89	40 20n 85	65 11111 270 dag 86 mm	бо оно— 70 опи
Present A monut	payable	%	Provinces	Nouviual value	Last sale	Closing quotections	20,110,0000 50,410,000 20,400,100	8,000,000 3,624,150	1,293,000	the paries	9 0 11 - July 89 7 2 1 July 89	2016	240 000	21 000 26 000
287,900\$ 4,549,200	Jan.—July	6-8 - 6-7	Alagons	Man .	= 81 %,	=	2,000,000 £1,010,000 2,001,000	2,01011,1010 3,500,0001 2110,1110	\$1 2014 Bross	Credita Real do Branil Delarestere English, bioited Industria Nactorial Industrial e Mercantil	8 one July 89 12 ppe - July 89 102—May 89	£10	210 Hoo 276 mill 110 Juni 55 mile	273 mm ≥85 mm
206,300 30,800 1,023,800	=	-7 5-6	Ceará Espirito Santo Goyaz Maranhão	- - -	- - -	=	1,000,000 1,000,000 20,000,000	6, 2011,11011 3101,11011 14,989, 174	410,000	Iminstrial e Mercantil Intermediacio Internacional do 2 senes Lavoura e Commercio	o non - tuly 89	2ng 6n 200	203 000 360 000	
199,000 5,826,000 1,294,200	Jan. — July Jan. — July —	6 6~8	Math Grosso Minns Gernes	1,000# 1,000	100 10/1,	\equiv	20(100(100) (1,250,000) 2(00)(100) (9)(10)(100)	2,000,000 7 (625,000 1,1039,1914		Lavoura e Commercio London & Brazilian, Luried Mercantil dos Varegistas Nacional do Brazil (gold)	3 875—Jidy 86 	£10	175 Onli — — 162 Ollo	5) 000 - 60 (40)
73,850 730,600 7,881,200 1,52,000	Jan, - July Jan, - July	9 8 5-7 6	Parabyba. Paraba. Peraambaco Pianhy	Ξ	101 ⁽⁴) ₀	\equiv	4 to an to a c	9,000,000 1,4140,000 2,200,000	12,64II 200,528	Nacional do Brazil (gold) Popular do g series Predial	6 000 July 80	20	1) 7 mm 48 0no	117 000-120 000 68 000 fig 100
152,000 8,050,800 27,800 3,266,822	Jan.—July — Jan.—July	6 8 4	Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande da Norte do Sul Santa Catharina	1,000\$	1011 0/0 198 11/11	\equiv	1,001,000 10,000,000 10,000,000	2110,1401 101,004,1011 4,600,001	2,821,210 81,0 7 5	Kural e Hypothegario Uniño de Credito	10 0001— July 8, 2 Soo - Apr. 80	201 2101	70 040 315 HIIO 1112 OHI	318 010
1,153,000 500,000 731,400	Jan,—July	7 6 7 6-7	S. Paulo S. Paulo City of S. Paulo Surgipe	100\$	100 "/"		2,000,000≱ 10,000,000	1,11191,000 2,5110,1101	12,173# 201,190	do 2 series PROVINCIAI, Commercial, S. Paulo Crealito Real do	3 mm July hij	20	47 OHO 75 HHO GO OHI	
			DEBENT	CURES.			1,0110,000 10,000,000	929,990 2,5111,000	20,4110 20,4110	I avoura du	3 team—July 80 tum—July 80 1 tum—July 80 1 tum—July 80	Lillo	16 000 121 000 230 000	61 000 15 100 - 16 100
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate !o	Companies	Nominal mile	Last sale	Closing quantations	500,000 30,000,000 1,000,000	344,615 9 ⁸ 5,7 m 2,000,000	10,000 18,174	do 2 series. Popular, S. Panla Provincial de Minas. Teofrorial, Minas	1 751- July 89	70	60 000 70 000 50 000	<u> </u>
	Nr	_	RAILWAYS							RAILW				
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000 1,133,200 15,167,000	Jan — July Apr. — Oct	61/4 61/4 61/4	Bragnutina Compus and Carangula Juiz de Piira and Pian Leonaldina	200 200 200 200	195# 199 170 185	180ສີແຄດ—ຂອກສຸ້ດແບ 185 ດດສ	Cospital	Capital puil ap	Reserve Inut	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonnad value	Last sale	Chang ynolations
£3,049,610 290,000 4,400,000	Jan.—Jaly Apr —Out.	5-6 7 7	Leopoldina ilo golil	- £50 100 200	90 "la 200	180 030-180 000	12,000,000\$ 800,000 10,000,000	3,813,100 800,000 4,000,000		Bahia and Minas Baiao de Arariania Campos and Carangola		21G 200	=	
370,000 1,600,000 ()37,100 6,679,800	do Feb —Ang Jan.—July Mar.—Siept	7 7 6 ú	Rio das Places S. Isahel do Rio Preto da gold Sorneahann	100 200 450	95 "In 200 44"	=	2,d001,000 1,5001,000 50,000,000	2 ,1441,2100 1 ,5195,1330 54,3300,400	# [,131 461,256	Espudo Santo & Caravellas Juiz de Fóra and Pian Leonaldina	10 mm—July 86 3 mm - Jan 88	2101 2101	1311\$000 140 000 150 001	161≸000→
£181,600 650,000	Apr.—Oct Jan.—July	7	Unite Valenciana	£50 2011	85 "1 155 140	85 "n 87 "o	12,000,000 200,000	12,000,000	1211,043	du a subs	138 би/ - Анд, 89 18 ди/— Анд, 89 3 лон — July 89		165 HGG 25 000 121 000	154 000-160\$000 23 000 25 000
435,000 868,000 £56,250 302,000	Jan July do FebAug. AprOct	6 7 0	Carris Urbanos	5011 100 £20 200	490 107 7, 186	≡ '	3, ma, ma 3, 000, om 4, 974, onc	31199,200 310,0111 311,100	51,889	Marie A Monte Clorus Murandinho Oeste de Minas	6 поо Анд. 8 ₀	2011 20 20	200 000	\equiv
250,000 1,377,300	Jan.—July May—Nov.	7 8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro sitteping Ferry Cangral Sugar Factories	200	91"/a 195 105"/a	=	8 30,1000 10,000,000 10,665,000	7 20,4800 1,477,400 15,065,000	62,112 174 1311	du 2 series Rio das Flores S. Isabel do Rio Preto S. Paulo and Rio	7 100 - Alig. 80 7 10 - Hily 80 6 100 - Miy 80 7 100 - Miy 84 7 100 - July 80	2011	165 000 155 000	\equiv
500,000 500,000 784,000	Feh.—Ang Apr.—Oct.	7 814	Bracuby	200	85 °10 	=	30,000,000	1,1110,0011	Ξ	ila subshliaries . Sapucalty		- 40	250 OHI 187 HOH 46 OHH 70 OHH	70 000— 85 000
1,500,000	Jan. — July Mar. —Sept.	812 6 61/2	Purera Quissamñ Rio Branco MILOS.	30n 300	192 180	\equiv	1,600,000	1,086,173	 pt ₆₄ 81	Strocabing. the x subs do prolongation. Unite Valenciana Vação Central do Brazil	3 ¹¹ p—Inly 80 3 ¹¹ p July 80 61/2 ¹¹ m—Peb. 84	200 40 200	32H OINI 140 0:01 80 mm	450 000— Na 000—146 000
2,000,000 1,00,000 400,000 5,150,000	Jan.—July do May—Nov. Apr.—Oct.	7 8 7	Alliança Buibery Bom Fim Brazil Industrial	200 200 200 200	198 — — 200	=	4,000,000	4116,0161		TRAMW		40	65 010	6 ₁ 000— 70 000
703,000 588,000 600,000 300,000	do do May – Nov Apr.—Oct.	7 7 7	Carinoa Confiança Imhustrial Industrial Mineira	200 200 200	207 2110 192	\equiv	Cupitul	Capital pant up	Ron rae	Companies	Dandend	Noneira /	Last	Closing quotations
331,000 250,000 (30,000	Jan.—July do June—Dec.	7 7 8 7	Pño Gramle Riuk S. Christovän S. Inän	200 200 200 £ 20	92.9/0 200 195	\equiv	5 410 11113	5,000,000\$	102,602\$	Carris Urbanus	/mid	vnlur ——	sule	
350,000 226,900 200,000	May-Nov. MarSept	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara	100	195	=	10,000,000 300,000 500,000	217,450 217,450 500,000	=	Jardim Bolanien Lanangeiras, and tumel Nithemby	4\$500 - July 89 3 500 - July 89 	200\$ 200 200 200	250\$000 133 000 250 000	
319,800 £200,000	Jan. — July Apr. — Oot.	8	S Jeranyam [coal]	200 £50	210	=	1,200,000 1,204,000 4,100,000 2,500,000	1,200(1000 бобриян 4,000,000 2,500 000	81,186 55,100 507,899	Porto Alegre. S Christován	լ ատ – July 8ე գ ատ – Ang. 8ე 15 տո - July 8ე	200 200	902 1000 	60\$000 — 90 000 —266 000
309,600 £150,000	Jan. — July do May — Nuv May — Nuv	8 6 7	Docas D. Pedro H Lavania Lint & Colon	£20	92 105 195 195	=		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		INSURAI	1 7 500 - July 80] VCE.	2011	230 nuo	
2,500,000 600,000 431,700	Jan. —Inly Apr. —Oot	8	Melhoramentos U, de Nioth, Nacimal de Oleos Umão Pelephonica	290	196 25 "/4	=	Corpital	Cupital post up	lless rve fand	Companies	Dividend Jaid	Nomial value	Lost sole	Closing quotations
Present	Interest		TYPOTHECAI				4,000,000\$	200,000\$	20,711	Alliança	1\$500 - July 80	20.5	ny\$ana	
Amonut	Interest payable	Rn/c	Bunks	Nontim t value	Last sale	Chaing quotations	3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	7505000 2005000 2005000 2005000	291,707 25,018 11,000 192,731	Argos Panimiense Atalaia Bonança Confinica	15 0m - July 80 8no - July 80 1 100 - Jul 80	250 111 20 20	400 000 9 500 15 000	9\$500— 10\$900 16 000— 18 000
743,900\$ 6,701,406 7,173,600 5,219,000	June —Dec. Jan,—July ilo Apr —Oct.	5	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil do guld Credito Real de S Paulo	190\$ 100 LH 5.8 1915	98111 851/4 9140xaa	84 9 - 86 ° p - 92 000	4,010,000 2,590,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	520,1000 250,000 200,000 200,000 200,000	216,757 194,568 194,129	Fidelidaile Garantia Geril Holonizalara	8 am—July 85 5 ma—July 85 4 mm—July 85	125 100 20	35 000 105 900 130 000 50 100	
6,529,200	May - Nov	6	Preshali	100	95 ¹ 1a 8a½	79½ "0 - 82 %	8,000,010 1,000 HOB 4,000,001	400,000 100,000 200,000	3601,000 13,489 19,601	Leaddale	On one July So 1 Mar July So 2 Mar July So	20 11bi 10i 20i	21 11011 1411 0111 8 5ma	
Coptal		W. 3 TO:	SHIPPI	Dividend	Nomina/ Lus		5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	75%,000 200,000 100,000 200,000	199,000 9,61 7 10,131	Previdente Prosperidade Union Com, dos Vaccistas	3 non—July 89 2 non—July 89 1 mn—July 89	(io 2) i 2) i	26 mm 41 099 17 mm 16 mm	
	paid up	nna/	Companies Amazon Steam Navigation	paid	20111e 501	. Chisnig qualithus	-1	210,11111	- 1113	MISCELLA	NEOUS.	10	9 500	1) 500— 10 000
4,000,000 673,440	5,000,000\$ 1,11	50,000 12,525 20,951 —	Hazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos Pransatlantica	118 3d—June 89 18\$000—July 89 15 000—July 89 7 000—July 89	200 378 200 305 200 125 70 85	378\$000 -380\$000 	Capital	Cnfrtal faid nf	Beserve Intel	Companies	Dimidrad fand	Nomina t vuln	Lest sale	Closing ynobritions
			MILL				4101,000} 3,000,000	4110,000\$ 3,0110,000 785 1001		Agre. Coluniz, de Vassunras Associação Conmercial	8 .0—Jan. 81	200.} 500	198\$000 120 000	
	paint np 1	serve land	Componies	pand	Vonnina/ Las	Casing quotations	785, mio (,500,000 20(,000 - ;6,000	785,000 300,000 150,000	15:734# 3:917 —	Commercia e Lavoura	10\$000—July 89 1 fmn—July 89	200 411 	195 000 40 100 2110 000	
490,000	400,000	1,539\$ - 10,128	Allianga Biribery Bom Fina Brazil Industrial	18\$000—July 89 ————————————————————————————————————	200# 200#0 200 — 200 185 0		200,000 200,000 200,000 150,400	4,000,000 200,000 400,000	-	Cordoalha. Docas D. Pedro H. Rievador e Fabr, de Chmoba Empueza de Obras Pubbars. Fabras de Microstos	Sept dg 8 % July 89	700 200	170 ppn — —	7:4:00-1,010:000
300,000 1,000,000 600,000	75,000 1,000,000 600,000	_	Brazileira	12 000—July 89 12 000—July 89	200 235 C 200 240 C	00	316,6no 2,000,000 220,000	90,000 316,600 1,000,000 220,000	16,135 220,000	Pahrica de Biscontos. Gloria Market Ind Liv. e Viação de Macabê Industrial Plum. (Kiosopies)	≠ bon—July dig to non—July dig	2001 2001 2000 50	35 500 1110 000	
250,000 600,000 400,000 2,000,000	250,000 601,000 400,000	5,283	Pão Giande		200 — 200 c 200 160 c 200 175 c	00	2,fino,dep 1,200,000 100,000 7,000,100	2, 110,000 1,200,000 55,000 7,000,000	-	Levonna, Ind. & Colon Nacional de Olcos Nova Industria. Postmil, Agric & Industrial Pastori Minena		200 240	=	
3,000,000 t,000,000	900,000 (000,000 300,000	5,515 - 5,147 778		7 %—July 89 cron—July 82 groo—July 82 groo—Jul 89	60 — 200 220 H 200 228 U	00220 000	650,000 3.000,000	3m,000 470,000 1,000,000		Progresso Maritima	3 000 Ang 89 — 8 000—July 80	100 130 120 200	125 000 95 000 60 000 350 000	
550,000 700,000 950,000	550,000		S. Jaño	7 500—July 89	200 232 10 200 210 0 200 220 0	00230 000	2,000,000 1,926,000 1,900,000	1,926,000 1,231,000		Singmento da Ria Servigas Mantanos S Jeronymo mines	6 no July 80		165 200 150 0-m	

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